

THE BEE.

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DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE NEGRO.

There is now pending before Congress a very singular piece of legislation; it is a proposition to take away the legitimate revenue of the recorder of deeds—a revenue that has been enjoyed without question or molestation by all the predecessors of the present incumbent covering a period of more than a quarter of a century.

Even the change of administration from republican to democratic has not effected this office. It will be remembered that when Mr. Cleveland succeeded Mr. Arthur he appointed Mr. Matthews, colored, recorder of deeds, but, this appointment was rejected by a republican Senate, he then reappointed Mr. Matthews and was again rejected. Determined that a colored democrat should have the office and enjoy the emoluments, Mr. Cleveland appointed Mr. Trotter, colored, who after some hesitancy on the part of the republican Senate was confirmed. Mr. Trotter was allowed, not only, to fill out the remainder of the term, but, to remain in office one year under President Harrison in the full enjoyment of all the emoluments of this office. It is well known that the income under Mr. Trotter was greater than it was under Mr. Bruce, and yet not a single step was taken by either House to reduce the compensation of the recorder. Now, however, a hue and cry is raised not by the people of the District of Columbia but by a few white men who were candidates for the place and failed to get it, and this hue and cry has been taken up by our law makers and a bill is now pending to reduce the recorder to a mere clerk. The colored press of the country, some of whom are unfriendly to Mr. Bruce, are denouncing this proceeding as outrageous. We speak now, not so much as a partisan as we do as a colored man who believes in justice and who feels pained and humiliated at

the proposed change, in the District of Columbia, should not be restored to the people. The restoration of the elective franchise seems to be the prevailing spirit among all classes of citizens.

The people will no longer tolerate mob rule, hence there will be no cause for fear on the part of Congress to restore the right of suffrage to the people of this city. There is every argument in our favor why the right of suffrage should be restored to the people. It is, indeed, surprising why the two hundred thousand people or more continue to bear the burden of oppression.

There should be an expression from the people. This expression can be obtained by a primary election.

RACE PREJUDICE.

The paper read by Mr. Andrew F. Hillyer, at the Bethel Literary two weeks ago on race prejudice was a fine presentation of the faults of the race and how to overcome them. Such papers as that presented by Mr. Hillyer will do more to elevate the negro than any other kind of argument that can be offered. What the negroes should discuss, are topics of today. Life is too short to be dealing with dead issues.

The BEE agrees with Mr. Hillyer and all he said in it at paper. It could not be put in a better light.

In another column of this paper the readers of the BEE will see an advertisement of one of the greatest negro enterprises that has been started in this country for many a day. The mover of this enterprise is Mr. Geo. Williams, Jr., of Richmond, Va. This enterprise is in the line of Mr. Hillyer's argument. Mr. Williams is on the road to solve the race question in a practical sense and not in theory. It will be but a very few months before Mr. Williams will start a dry goods store in this city where colored clerks only will be employed.

The colored people must be up and doing for themselves, they have been depending on the white people long enough and when the white people are convinced that the negroes mean business, they will undoubtedly assist them as they have already done.

THE SCHEME.

Some time ago the BEE called the attention of the people to an attempt on the part of those who are inimical to our public schools to remove Mr. Cook and place our schools under the superintendency of one man.

This has not been the first attempt to put in operation such a scheme and the BEE takes this opportunity to warn the people so that they will frustrate any movement looking to the consolidation of the colored schools unless it is agreed to mix the teachers and children.

If it is desired on the part of the white people to consolidate the offices of the two superintendents, the colored people will not object if the schools and teachers be mixed also.

Our teachers are capable of teaching white children as much so as the white superintendent is to direct the colored schools. The moment we ask for mixed schools we are told that it would be impossible.

If that argument holds good, it is impolitic to consolidate the office of the two superintendents. The colored people pay enough taxes to have separate schools as well as to have their own superintendent.

A MONUMENT TO JOHN BROWN.

We learn with great satisfaction and approval that a movement is on foot to raise a fund to build a monument to John Brown—to be the Afro-Americans token of appreciation for the noble heroism of that grand character who gave up, not only his own life, but, the lives of his sons in striking a blow for freedom. We can only regret that this has not been done years ago. Until that monument is erected there will be a standing reproach upon every colored man, woman and child in the United States. At an impromptu meeting a few evenings ago the matter was informally discussed and the proposition seemed to meet with such favor from those present that a temporary organization was effected. Prof. Geo. Wm. Cook was elected President; Mr. Henry E. Baker, Secy., and Mr. A. F. Hillyer, Treas.

For the Afro-American then take its reading matter just as they do that of any other partisan publication, "cum-grano salis."

THE RACE PROBLEM.

Some of the thinkers of the colored race are of the opinion that there is no such a thing as a race problem. If there is no race problem there is no color race. Others are of the opinion that there is a race problem, but, how to solve it is a question of conjecture. The BEE is of the opinion that there is a race problem and there is but one way to solve it and that way is cooperation in business and an agreement on all questions that will tend to elevate the race. Mr. Andrew F. Hillyer struck the key note in his paper at the Bethel Literary last week. The question that Mr. Hillyer discussed and the argument that he advanced will no doubt aid in the solution of the race problem.

There are some white people, who are of the opinion that the colored race want a racial equality. The prejudiced class of white people are mistaken. The white people will get close enough to the colored people time enough and then they will see just how foolish they have been. It will be the white people who will desire to mix socially with the negro, they now have an idea how pleasant it is to be in the company of a refined educated lady or gentleman, but they are just too a-hame to do the proper thing openly. The negro is now accumulating property, he is saving his money, he is building churches, banks, he is in the life insurance business now, and very shortly he will be building large theatres. It is only a question of time before the negro will be on a financial equality with his white brethren, it will be but a few years before you will see him building railroads, steamships and other great enterprises.

Some white people are of the opinion that all negroes are alike. There is just as much difference between a refined and educated negro man or woman as the difference between an Irishman and a Dutchman. The BEE wants it understood that an educated and refined colored lady or gentleman is just

John Brown should have a monument.

Every colored man woman and child is interested in the mechanical, business and professional success of every other colored man woman and child.

"John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave."

Without a stone or any evidence of appreciation from the people for whom he laid down his life so willingly and freely. This fact came up at a little social gathering a few evenings since, and an Executive Committee was formed consisting of Prof. George W. Cook, of Howard University, Henry E. Baker, Andrew F. Hillyer, Mrs. Alice P. Shadd and Mrs. Sara I. Fleetwood, to consider and set on foot ways and means to change this state of affairs.

The committee will appeal through the colored press, colored churches and by personal solicitation, to the whole colored people of the country to send from pennies to dollars until enough is raised to place a fitting tribute over his remains. The object should commend itself at once to everyone. Let the contributions pour in from all sides.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for another."

We should patronize our own laborers, mechanics, business houses, professional men, and especially the Negro-American newspapers and the business men who advertise with us. The Negro-American Press is one of the greatest evidences of progress we can point to. Its services are little appreciated but they are invaluable all the same. These firms who advertise with us do so because they want our patronage. They are first class respectable firms and should have our patronage in preference to firms who do not care for our patronage. If we cannot be suited at any store kept by our own people, we should, all things being equal, give that store the preference where we are represented as clerks and salesmen. By pursuing this line of policy for a few years we will grow financially. This is what is meant by Industrial Cooperation.

Y. M. C. A. (D. C.)

dearly or drunken delegate later present.

The funeral of Olando Evans who died in Washington, D. C. a few days ago, took place from the Odd Fellows hall, South Columbus street, Sunday afternoon. Mr. Evans was an old and respected citizen of this place, and also for many years a prominent Mason, which brought a large number of friends and acquaintances of the Evans family, who were at one time the leaders of the social circles in this city. Rev. I. W. Webb officiated. Interment at Bethel cemetery with Masonic honors.

Rev. Samuel Madden of the 1st Baptist church who has been confined to his home by sickness, is able to be at church.

Miss Harrison, of Lynchburg, Va., is the guest of Mrs. Martha Gray.

Mr. George Hamilton, who has been ill for some time, is out again.

Rev. Henry A. Carroll and his interesting family have left for their new charge, West Washington, D. C.

Delegate Robinson could get the endorsement of two-thirds of the Afro-American community now.

The address of Prof. E. D. Howe before the 8th district colored convention, was positively the best ever heard in Virginia, and will be published verbatim at an early date.

The pastor of Robbs chapel M. E. church has before him a great work, the remodeling of the church, which depends on the peoples support of his plans which is said to be almost a complete rebuilding with lecture room, class room, and also a basement, with all modern improvements. We know that this can be done, and we hope that Rev. Palmer will be able to erect a memorial of his services in the Washington conference in the old town that Washington loved so well in his day.

The colored citizens of Washington are buying a great deal of real estate here.

Mr. John A. Webb, the enterprising Commerce street business man, is contemplating an addition to his place.

Door to door canvass. The agent of the BEE will canvass every house of Afro-Americans, commencing Monday, 4th inst. Don't fail to subscribe.

Remember that the collector will be to see you Monday morning.

precipitate audience was seated to hear an address by the leading American colored citizen, John M. Langston, who made one of the best efforts of his life, showing very clearly that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were too pure to interfere with a man's rights as a citizen because he was black, as those able documents were for the people irrespective of color. Prof. Langston was followed by Hon. L. L. Jones who made a short but able address. Madame Drew, of Washington, D. C., sang several selections, which were highly appreciated.

The city of Alexandria is improving very much so far as building is concerned. Some very fine dwelling houses are being erected by all classes of people, but we have no signs of industry for the benefit of colored people whatever. While we have what is called a boom at present, there will be five hundred homes for sale in three years that are mortgaged and built to day. Our people would save themselves if they would read the advertisement in the BEE of the Virginia Industrial, Mercantile, Building and Loan Association. One share in this, may save your home in this city.

Mr. John Thornton, of this city, who died in Washington, was brought here for burial Thursday morning.

Mr. John Harrison was in the city Sunday, also Ralph Singleton and many other lesser political lights.

The New Era Building Association has elected officers for the ensuing year.

Men who attempt to indorse an administration and fight its most important appointees, have little idea of the word indorse.

Robinson, Agnew and Harrison, with other possibilities.

Miss Fannie Williams is improving.

Read the BEE.

A REBUKE TO THE CHICAGO MASS MEETING THAT WOULD NOT SING "AMERICA."

T. THOMAS FORTUNE AROUSED BY ONE OF EX-CONGRESSMAN JOHN R. LYNCH'S PARTISAN REMARKS. A STRUGGLE FOR A HEARING.

refuge behind the same, and more often abused as a "nigger" than a matter with which the State only can deal. No other country on this globe would maintain such passive indifference to the wholesale butchery of their humanest citizens as does these United States. No other country would stand idly by and countenance by their silence, such barbaric outrages as are committed in the South with such alarming frequency upon the unfortunate colored people of that section. In what country on earth where civilization holds sway could a man be burned at the stake and his tormentors go free? In what respect do the savages of the South differ from the savages of the far West? Compare us between the two would certainly be to the everlasting discredit of the former. In one the savage instincts are inherent, in the other it is acquired and practiced with the inferred approval of the powers that be. Ingersoll was doing scant justice when he said we were the most patient people under the sun. We have been patient to a degree that almost amounts to a crime against ourselves. We live in an era where the slightest thing that smacks of cruelty creates a protest that is heard all over the land, so long as the victim is not black. In New York under the new law for the execution of offenders by electricity, it was claimed that the poor victims suffered—men who had taken human life experienced pain, and immediately the entire press of the country raised such a howl, such a vehement protest that a bill was hurriedly introduced repealing the obnoxious law.

Indeed, the protests were not confined to the state of New York but the whole country lifted their hands in holy horror at the spectacle. In striking contrast to their action on that occasion we find them maintaining a provoking silence when a colored man was literally roasted at the stake a short time ago in Texarkana. The laws upon the statute books accord to every one equal rights, but we claim that justice is per-

petrated in the case of the colored man.

AFRICA AND AMERICA.

A NEW BOOK BY A DISTINGUISHED DIVINE.

Dr. Alexander Crummell, the most learned negro in the country, has compiled his many address and discourses in a hand-somely bound volume containing 496 pages.

Dr. Crummell is the rector of St. Luke's church and who has the reputation of being one of the most learned divines in the country. His new book entitled Africa and America contains many of Dr. Crummell's most able address. His first address is the "PEOPLES OF NEW IDEAS AND NEW MOTIVES FOR A NEW ERA." This address is followed by the "Race Problem in America." The women of the South: her neglects and her needs. "Defence of the negro race in America." "Our national motto, and the remedy for them." "Common sense in common schools." "The Regeneration in Africa." These are but a few of the many questions discussed by the black Demagogue of America.

This book should be in every household. The BEE extends its congratulations to Dr. Crummell for the publication of such a valuable book. It is indeed an honor to the negro race of this country.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours," said Commodore Perry, thus telling the story of the battle of Lake Erie. And it is also a fact that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is no sooner used, than the cold is conquered and the cough disappears.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Weather Bureau states that May was the hottest April day since 1881. Great excitement was caused at Madrid, Spain, by the discovery of an anarchist plot to blow up the Chamber of Deputies.

Minister Egan and Consul McGowan representing the United States if have been granted leave of absence by Secretary Blaine and it is expected that they will return to this country.

Among 2,700 inmates of the Almshouse and Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, N. Y., typhus fever has made its appearance in two well developed cases, and the authorities are fearful that the disease may spread.

The deaths by the Iowa cyclone now foot up over 75.

Bernard von Bismarck, elder brother of Count von Bismarck, is dead.

A terrible fire in New Orleans destroyed \$5,000,000 worth of property and rendered hundreds of people homeless.

Whitelaw Reid, minister to France, arrived in New York on the steamer La Champagne. It is understood he will resign.

Ravachol, the imprisoned Paris anarchist, has made a full confession of his responsibility for the late dynamite explosions.

Ex-President Pierola, of Peru, says a Panama dispatch, is trying to raise an army to overthrow the present Peruvian government.

A strange negro was lynched at Millersburg, Ohio, and dispatches say it was purely a case of race prejudice. The lynchers belonged to the Amish sect. It is stated in a New York dispatch that Miss Nevins, the divorced wife of James G. Blaine, Jr., has decided not to publish the letters in her possession, owing to the intercession of Secretary Elkins on behalf of Mr. Blaine.

General Stanley reports that all the bands of Mexican marauders on the Texas border have been ferreted out, but that the presence of troops will be essential for some time, as the border swarms with Mexican criminals and revolutionists.

The public debt statement shows an increase of \$1,250,000 during March.

The farmers in North Dakota are just beginning to realize the extent of damage done their grain the past winter. There will be millions of bushels unfit for market this spring in the Northwest.

Colonel W. Hayes Grier, of Columbia, Pa., editor of the Columbia Independent, has been appointed State printer by Governor Pattison.

A telegram from Holly Springs, Miss., conveys the information that Mrs. C. K. Smith, wife of a white laborer, has given birth to six babies, all boys well developed and weighing in the aggregate 15 pounds. The mother and babies are doing well. They have been named L. Jackson, Vanhorn, Grant, Sherman and Buell.

GERMAN WAR BALLOONS.

A Baltimore Professor Claims That He Invented Them. Professor William R. Woodcock of Baltimore, Md., says he holds the patent for the use of substitutes for balloons in the use of balloons in the manufacture of beer offered for sale.

President Harrison recommends an appropriation of \$100,000 by Congress to help the G. A. R. encampment that will be held in Washington in September.

A favorable report will be made on Senator Hoar's resolution for the erection of a large temporary shed in front of the east side of the Capitol for the inaugural ceremonies.

Representative Meredith has introduced a bill for coin bank which shall deposit from \$25,000 to \$250,000 in coin with the United States Treasurer, and shall receive full legal tender coin and notes to be loaned on real estate at 6 per cent. One-half of the interest is to be paid to the United States Treasurer to form a redemption fund. The banks are to pay 1 per cent annually upon the notes issued to them.

Behring Sea Controversy.

The Senate has made public the correspondence in the Behring Sea matter. It includes a statement from Lord Salisbury that he sees no reason for another suspension of sealing; that there is no security that arbitration will be concluded before the expiration of the season of 1893, and that it would be more equitable to provide that sealing shall continue on condition that owners of vessels give security for satisfaction of damages the arbitrators may adjudge. Mr. Wharton replies by calling attention to the large number of Canadian sealers already cleared; assumes the sincere purposes of both Governments to promote peace, but says this Government can not have its right destroyed pending arbitration. He does not see how the damages suggested can be found; says the delay of Great Britain defeats the object of the treaty, and asserts this Government will deal with the subject on the same basis as Great Britain precisely as if no provision had been made for settlement of the dispute. The present phase of the question is considered unsatisfactory, and reports are current that both British and American war fleets may soon be facing each other in Behring Sea. It is known that the revenue cutters Corwin and Albatross have been dispatched to Behring Sea to begin the work of policing the sealing grounds. It is stated that over 200,000 seals have already been killed by poachers.

Lord Salisbury sent to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister at Washington, two notes in reply to Mr. Wharton's letter of March 22. These letters were sent to the Senate on Tuesday. In them Salisbury says that England is willing that an agreement similar to that of last year be enforced during the negotiations, providing the arbitrators be empowered to assess damages upon the nation losing its case to the amount the other has lost due to the suspension of sealing in the Behring Sea. He is also willing that the party to the agreement which is declared by the arbitrators to have the just claim, shall have the right to ask for the question of damage since 1885 to be investigated.